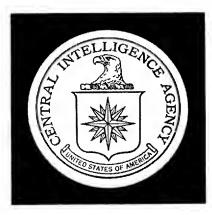
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*Yemen: President Nasir may reveal Cairo's future position on the Yemen crisis in his annual May Day speech this afternoon.

With the evacuation of most US personnel from Yemen completed, Nasir may now decide how best to wring maximum political advantage from the case of two US AID officials still being held for trial by the Yemenis.

Details of the line to be taken may have been hammered out in a series of meetings between Egyptian and Yemeni leaders which began in Cairo yesterday. Immediately following the US withdrawal, the Yemeni deputy premier and the commander of the Egyptian forces in Yemen flew to Cairo, where they met with the Egyptian vice president, Field Marshal Amir, and the foreign minister.

These officials appear already convinced that the charges against the two AID officers are true and thus probably are concerned primarily with exploiting the incident to the greatest extent possible. On 30 April-prior to their meeting with the Yemeni deputy premier-both Amir and Foreign Minister Riyad sought to convey to US officials the impression that they believe the quarrel is between Yemen and the United States, but that Egypt would try to help and that it recognizes the implications for Egyptian-US relations.

This could indicate that Nasir intends to adopt the stance of an aggrieved third party, while secretly controlling events in Yemen. Another possibility has been raised by Cairo radio's statement yesterday that the "US aggression requires retaliation from all Arabs." Nasir may regard the events in Yemen as an indication that the time is now ripe for another hard-line anti-American speech.

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<u>USSR</u>: Ambassador Foster believes Moscow still strongly desires a nonproliferation agreement, despite its dissatisfaction with a section of the present draft.

A member of the Soviet delegation noted on 29 April that his government was "seriously troubled" by all the apparent exceptions in the US draft of Article III dealing with inspection.

The Soviets are still bothered by the fact they would in effect have to accept EURATOM. They have stated that they might feel compelled to set up their own counterpart to that organization.

Although they previously had refused to do so, the Soviets are now suggesting that a treaty draft leaving Article III blank be tabled. Timerbaev, a high-level member of the Soviet delegation, has suggested that a statement could be made to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee that the cochairmen were working on the safeguards article, thus avoiding a heated debate on this subject for the time being.

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<u>Dominican Republic:</u> Increasing right-wing dissatisfaction with President Balaguer has led to renewed rumors of antigovernment plotting.

There is no evidence that potential plotters are yet capable of action. Nevertheless, Balaguer's political position continues to be eroded. Attempts to revive the once powerful National Civic Union as an opposition group underscore the increasing dissatisfaction with the government among anti-Balaguer conservatives. A few rightists are busy promoting an "anti-Communist, anti-Trujillista Dominican Freedom Front."

Even the respected, moderate Santo Domingo daily <u>Listin Diario</u> has expressed concern over "primitive elements" in the government. The secretary general of the Social Christian Party, which is still clinging to its policy of "constructive opposition," has also shown greater public sensitivity to the presence of "Trujillista" elements in the administration.

Balaguer has failed to act firmly to check this criticism. Indeed, two of his recent personnel actions have fed it. He has named a former eulogist of the late dictator to replace Amiama as minister of interior and police and has reinstated one of Trujillo's most feared and brutal police officers.

The military, the ultimate key to stability, continues publicly to present a facade of support for Balaguer. Nevertheless, some dissatisfaction exists, particularly in the air force, and rightist civilians are sure to try to exacerbate it.

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South Korea: President Pak Chong-hui is strongly favored to win tomorrow's presidential election. His leading rival, former president Yun Po-son, has focused his campaign on criticizing government corruption and alleged oppression, but without offering any positive alternative to Pak's generally successful administration. Except for some minor bureaucratic and police harassment of Yun's campaign, the government has so far avoided actions that might discredit the election results.

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